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VIII. — *Mute and Liquid in Greek Melic Poetry.*

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THE metrical value of a mute followed by a liquid in early Greek poetry has been examined in detail with reference to Homer,¹ the elegiac poets,² Pindar,³ the tragic poets,⁴ and the inscriptions.⁵ An investigation of the Greek melic poets apart from Pindar cannot hope for results of the most satisfactory character. The fragments are scanty, the metre of many of the shorter bits is often hard to determine, the arrangement in cola is not a little uncertain, and the very elasticity of the logaoedic measures, in which so much of Greek song is composed, renders a conclusion oftentimes extremely hazardous. Nevertheless, I venture to present the results of my study of the question, in the hope that we may increase our knowledge of the subject somewhat; and that, even with reference to monodic lyric and to the poets of the 'universal melic' apart from Pindar, we may make less general the sparse statements of Westphal and Gleditsch in their *Allgemeine Theorie der griechischen Musik*, p. 107. We shall see that the rigidity of Homeric usage is gradually relaxed, but it is not until the sixth century that the 'Attic' correction makes any noteworthy progress. The differences between the individual poets must always be kept in mind; and we shall find ourselves able to present here and there new arguments in reference to the genuineness or spurious-

¹ Spitzner, *De versu Graecorum heroico*, 88 ff.; La Roche, *Homerische Untersuchungen*, 1 ff.

² Goebel, *De correptione Attica quaestiones duae*, Argentorati, 1876.

³ Breyer, *Analecta Pindarica*, Vratisl. 1880, 44 ff.; Heimer, *Studia Pindarica*, Lundae, 1885, p. 89 ff.

⁴ Rumpel, *Quaestiones metricae*, I, II, Progr. Insterburg, 1865, 1866; Goebel, *supra*.

⁵ Allen, *On Greek Versification in Inscriptions*, in the *Papers of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens*, Vol. IV (1888), p. 80 ff.

ness of certain fragments. Since the rise of correction indicates, not the arbitrariness of the poet, but the fluctuation of the living speech, dialectical preferences no doubt played a part in determining the question whether a given combination of mute and liquid was short or long; but the remnants are so few, the influence of the usage of Homer so pervasive, and the dialects so blended, that we cannot warrant any conclusion from this point of view.¹ Nor has it seemed possible to set up any distinctions with regard to the various kinds of metre, especially the numerous species of logaoedics; though we have evidence that the $\frac{3}{8}$ logaoedic, as well as the paeonic $\frac{5}{8}$ rhythm, was more open to the admission of correction than the stately and solemn $\frac{4}{8}$ dactylo-epitrite. Ionics admit some rare corrections. It will be remembered that in Homer correction occurs generally under stress of metrical compulsion, and that the relatively few cases which might have been avoided are found with ρ preceded by π , κ , τ , β , δ , ϕ , θ , and with $\pi\lambda$, $\kappa\lambda$, $\tau\lambda$. In compounds $\tau\rho$, $\beta\rho$, $\delta\rho$, $\phi\rho$, $\theta\rho$, $\pi\lambda$, in augments $\kappa\rho$, $\beta\rho$, $\pi\lambda$, $\kappa\lambda$, sometimes do not lengthen, and in words not compound $\kappa\rho$, $\tau\rho$, $\phi\rho$, $\tau\lambda$ (?). $\chi\rho$ and $\chi\lambda$ do not lengthen only when they stand at the beginning. As ρ is lighter than λ , most of the Homeric exceptions occur with the former. Homer has no case of correction before $\gamma\rho$, $\gamma\lambda$, $\beta\lambda$, $\phi\lambda$, $\theta\lambda$, or when μ or ν follows. Hesiod admits correction before $\kappa\nu$ (medial, not in compounds), $\pi\nu$ initial, and before $\theta\rho$ in words that are not compounds.

The material here presented is that contained in the third volume of Bergk, except the *Anakreonteia* and the *Adespota*. To this I have added the melic fragments of Solon, Ion, Euripides, and Aristotle, from the second volume of the same work.² The epodes of Archilochos (*frag.* 84 ff.) have not been included. They show no case of correction.³ In the follow-

¹ It is interesting to note that in Kyprian a distinction was made between mute and liquid and other consonants, even when the latter could begin a syllable. We find that the syllable preceding a mute and a liquid was open, while in other cases it was closed: 'Ἀρισ-τοκί-πρας (*a · ri · si · to · ku · pa · ra · se ·*).

² Tyrtaios 15 has *πάτριον*. *Frag.* 16 (*ἐνδῶλοι*) is only referred by conjecture to this poet.

³ Fragments 84-120 show 17 cases of strong position.

ing list the cases of weak position are placed in the left, those of strong position in the right column. Correption is of course most frequent when a final vowel precedes an initial mute and liquid. The semi-initial position that appears in compounds lends itself next readily to the shortening; and cases of augment and reduplication fall under the same category. The most stubborn resistance is offered by combinations of a mute and a liquid in the interior of a word, either simple or, if compound, when the consonants in question do not introduce the second member.¹ Metrical convenience played a great part in correption, and such words as *Ἀφροδίτη* naturally tend to weakening in dactylic and logaoedic verse. Correption does not occur when the ictus of the rhythm falls upon the syllable in question. On a resolved thesis containing a mute and liquid, see p. 124. In almost every case the retention of strong position is accompanied by the ictus. For exceptions, see p. 133. Strong position appears either in the first or second long of ionics ($\dot{\iota} \cup \cup$) and in the initial or final long of cretics ($\dot{\iota} \cup \dot{\iota}$).

ΠΡ.

WEAK.	(πρ initial.)	STRONG.
πρός Alk. 20, Philox. 2 ₃ , 2 ₅ .		πρότι Alkm. 30.
προσηγής Anacr. 15.		
προσῆλθε Timokr. 10 ₁ .		προσῆλθε Timokr. 10 ₂ .
πρόσωπον Prax. 2, Lykophr. 1 ₃ .		
προσενέπη Solon 42 ₃ .		
προκύλει(?) carm. pop. 41 ₆ .		πρόδρομον Ion 10.
πρότερον Sim. 55.		
πρώτος Stes. 48, Tel. 2 ₂ , Eur. 3 ₃ , Philox. 2 ₇ , Skol. 18.		
πρέπει Sa. 136, Philox. 3 ₂₁ .		
πρεσβίστα Aripfr. 1 ₁ .		πρίν Mel. 4 ₂ .
	(πρ medial in compounds.)	
ἄπρακτος Bacch. 20.		ἄπρακτος Alkm. 28, Sim. 5 ₁₆ .
καλλιπρόσωπε Philox. 8.		

¹ A heavy suffix gives some words, e.g. *ἀλλότριος*, almost the character of a compound. It may be noticed that I have not classed *Ἀτλας* as a compound.

WEAK.

(πρ medial in augment.)

ἐπράθομεν Kor. 16, or ἐπραθ' ὁ μὲν.

(πρ medial not in compounds.)

Κύπρος Alkm. 21, Sa. 6.

Κυπρογένη Sa. 87, Alk. 60.

Κύπρις Ib. 53.

Κύπρις Alkm. 36, Sa. 5, Stes. 26,
Ib. 19, 23, Bacch. 273, Timoth.

152.

STRONG.

The following cases are indecisive, or are to be excluded on other grounds: Sa. 64 ἔλθοντ' ἐξ ὀράνω πορφυρίαν ἔχοντᾶ προιέμενον χλάμνν. The reading of the Mss. might be retained if Sappho used the metre

$$- > \sim \cup \cup \cup | \sim \cup \cup \cup \cup | \cup \cup \sim \cup \cup \cup \cup \cup \cup \wedge$$

with word-breaking as in the Sapphic strophe. Most editors read *περθέμενον* and omit *ἔχοντα*. — *δεῖμᾶ προσεῖρπε* Sim. 37₃ conj. — *χλανίδι πρόσωπον* Sim. 37₁₂, where Bergk's *πρόσωπον κλιθὲν προσώπῳ*, though attractive, is less probable than Nietzsche's *προσέχων καλὸν πρόσωπον*. *χλανίδι* is not certain; Guelf. *χλανίσι*, whence Nietzsche *χλανίσιν*. — *(βροτ)οῖσὶ προχέων* Mel. 3. — *περὶ πρῶραν* Schn. 38 = Bergk 25, has been omitted. — *ἄπρακτοι* Sim. 39₁. The line

Ἀνθρώπων ὀλίγον μὲν | κάρτος, ἄπρα|κτοι δὲ μεληδόνες

consists of a dactylic tripody, either $- \cup - >$ or a catal. dact. dipody $\sim \cup \cup$, and a pherecratic. In 39, l. 2, we have $\sim \cup \cup$ and in l. 3, 4 $\sim \cup \cup - \cup$, but in the extant part of the poem there is no case of $- \cup - >$ (which would follow from *ἄπρακτοι*).

ΚΡ.

(κρ initial.)

Κριός Sim. 13.

κρέα Timokr. 1₁₁, Philox. 2₃₂.

κριθή carm. pop. 39.

κρείσσων Timoth. 12, Aristotle 6₁.

κρέτος Alk. 25.

Κρονίδα Alk. 53.

κρατήρας Tel. 51.

WEAK.

(κρ medial in compounds.)

STRONG.

Τιμοκρέοντα Timokr. 1₅, 3.περικρατούσαν carm. pop. 46₂₄.κατακρημνιῖ carm. pop. 46₃₃.ὑπερωμόκρεως conj. Philox. 2₃₃.

ἐπικρέτει Alk. 82.

ἀποκρύπτουσι Sa. 3₂.

ἐπικρέμαται Sim. 39.

πολυκρότῃ Anacr. 90.

πολιοκρόταφον Bacch. 3.

Θεόκριτος Bacch. 25.

(κρ medial in augment, etc.)

ἐδάκρυσαν Sim. 52.

ἐκέκρατο Sa. 51.

διακεκριμένοι Bacch. 44.

(κρ medial not in compounds.)

δάκρνον Likym., Timoth. 5.

μακράν Ib. 3.

ἀκροκώλια Philox. 2₃₀.

δακνύουσιν Anacr. 31.

ιερόδακρυν Mel. 1₅.ἄκρος Alkm. 24₃, 38, Sa. 93₁, 2₂, Stes.14, 42, Sim. 58₆, carm. pop. 28 ;ἀκρότατον Sa. 93₂.

φαλακρός Anacr. 68.

γλυκύπικρον Sa. 40.

μικρός Anacr. 17₁, Philox. 2₁₁, 5.Κεκροπῖαν carm. pop. 47₂₅.

Indecisive, etc.: *σμίκρα* Sa. 34. The basis of the pentapody with four Aiolic (logaoedic) dactyls is a spondee in 32-37; but the tetrapody admits variation in the basis (cf. 40, 41). — *μικρά* carm. pop. 41₁₆ anceps. — *μακράν* carm. pop. 44₁₅ anceps; *μακραί* carm. pop. 24. — *κραδιά* (Mss.) Pittakos, an abandoned reading. — *δειλάκραν* carm. pop. 27₃. Hermann and Hanssen, *A. J. P.* IX, 458 ff., make a cretic of the word. — *ἐπικρατέως* Philox. 2₂₅ doubtful reading.

TP.

(τρ initial.)

τράπεζαν Philox. 2₁.τρέφει Alkm. 60₃.τρέχειν Skol. 15₄.τρία Timokr. 1₈.τρίτον Skol. 8₃.

Τροίας Stes. 32.

τρόπος Sim. 31, Bias.

WEAK.

(τρ medial in compounds.)

STRONG.

παιδοτρόφον Sim. 12.

ἀλεκτοτρόφου (?) Philox. 2₂₉.

μυελοτρεφῇ Timoth. 7.

ἰσοτράπεζος Philox. 2₁₅.

χρυσοτρίαινα Arion 2.

Ἀμφιτρίτα Arion 11.

ἱποτροφία Sim. 15.

δονακοτρόφω Kor. 12.

ἐπιτρέπην Alk. 35₁.

ἀποτρέποισι Sim. 2.

ξανθότριχα Bacch. 6.

τανυτρίχων Bacch. 13₄.ἄτρυφον Alkm. 34₆.

ἀτρυγέτω Bacch. 47.

(τρ medial not in compounds.)

τετράγηρυν Terp. 5.

θύγατρες Sim. 18 (Ms. order), Aris-
totle 6₁₅.πέτρα Stes. 5, carm. pop. 46₂₅.πατρίδ' Timokr. 1₇.εὐπατρίδας Skol. 14₃.τέτρατον Alkm. 76₃.τετράγωνον Sim. 5₂.

θύγατρες Sim. 7.

πέτρας Alkm. 87.

πατρίδ' Anakr. 36.

κακοπάτριδα Alk. 37 A.

πάτραν, carm. pop. 29.

φαρέτραν Pittakos (cf. Θ 323).

ἄλλοτρίῳ Ib. 28 (cf. π 100).

βότρυς carm. pop. 38₂.

χύτρα carm. pop. 36.

μίτρα Alkm. 23₆₇, Anakr. 65₁.μέτρ' Timoth. 5₃.ἵτριον Anakr. 17₁, carm. pop. 38.

ἀλιτρός Alkm. 87.

ὑποπετριδίων Alkm. 23₄₉.

Indecisive, etc.: ἔρσα τρέφει Alkm. 48₂ metre uncertain.
 — ἔθηκε τρεῖς Alkm. 76 anceps. — μάχαιρα τρυβλίου carm.
 pop. 36₃ anceps. — παρὰ τροχόν Sim. 16 colon juncture.
 Bergk and Hiller take *ρα* as long. — τε τρωκτά Philox. 3₂₀ cor-
 rupt. — καλέοντι τραπέζας Philox. 3₃ conj. *νύν* is retained by
 Hiller. — πάτρος Sa. 1₇ anceps. — πάτρω' Stes. 17 (πάτρω'
 ἐμὸν ἀντίθεον Μελάμποδα). The initial syllable is the ana-
 crusis of a logaoedic pentapody πρὸς δυοῖν. (Bergk regards
 the verse as dicolic.) — πέτρης Anakr. 19₂ basis. πέτρας
 Alk. 51 has been excluded, though the basis of 15 and 49 is
 — — (50 uncertain).

BP.

WEAK.

STRONG.

(βρ initial.)

βροτός Ib. 9₂, 22₂, Sim. 41₃, Diag. 2, βροτοῖσιν Bacch. 19₁.Philox. 3₅, Skol. 26₂, carm. pop. 47₁₈.

βροτήσια Alkm. 47.

Βρόμιος Prat. 1₃.

βρόμιος Alk. 97.

βρομιάις Skol. 5₂.

βρύει Likymn. 1.

βρέφος Sim. 37₁₅ (Mss., Bergk
εὐδὲ βρ.).

(βρ medial in compounds.)

βαρύβρομον Lasos.

ἐρίβρομον Anakr. 11.

(βρ medial in augment, etc.)

βεβροτωμένος Stes. 42₁ (cf. λ 41). ἐβρέχοντο Philox. 5.

(βρ medial not in compounds.)

ὑβρις Sim. 23₃, Prat. 1₂.ἀνυβρίστως Anakr. 63₅.λαβράκταις Prat. 5₃.ἄβρός Sa. 60, 62, Anakr. 17₃, 65₁,
Bacch. 23₂.ἄβρῳς Sa. 5, Stes. 37₂.

ἄβροσύναν Sa. 79.

νεβρός Anakr. 51, Kydias.

Indecisive: ἄχεᾶ <βροτ>οῖσιν Mel. 3 corrupt. — θαῦμα βροτῶν Mel. 6, if these words end the first verse. If we place them in l. 2, βρ makes position. — τὰ βράκεια Sa. 71 and ὄρπακῖ βραδίνῳ Sa. 104 are incorrect writings for the time of Sappho. Read φράκεια, φραδίνῳ. Cf. Anakr. 66 ἀλλὰ πρόπινε | ραδινούς (ionics). — Σέβρον Alkm. 23₃ anceps. — ἄβρος Sa. 55 basis. In 89, if we read ἀμφὶ δ' ἄβροισιν λασίοισ' εὐ ἐπύκασσε, we have ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ ∪ [∪ ∪]. In Anakr. 17₂ ἄβρῳς is ∪ —; in 17₃ παῖδ' ἄβρῃ is easily defensible by inscriptional evidence of a good period. To the inscriptions quoted in Bergk's note we may add Παλλάδι Ἀθαναίᾳ (∪ ∪ — —) C.I.A. IV b, 373, no. 105, 1 (4th cent.), and γυναικὶ ἐσθλήν (∪ — —) Kaibel, *Epigrammata* 53 (4th cent.); ἄβρότητι or ἄβροβίων Bacch. 42, an uncertain fragment. — In Sim. 37₁₅ Bergk reads κέλομαι δ', εὐδὲ βρέφος,

inserting a δ' to cure a hiatus which needs no cure. We may read κέλομαι· εὐδὲ βρέφος ∪∪:— ∪∪, or even κέλομ' εὐδὲ βρέφος ∪∪:— ∪∪.

ΓΡ.

WEAK.

STRONG.

(γρ medial not in compounds.)

ἄγρoικος Alkm. 24₁.ἀγρέταν Alkm. 23₈.ἄγρει Sa. 2₁₄, 43.ἄγριος Anakr. 1₂, 6₃.

ἀγοριῶτις Sa. 70.

ἀγοτέραν Skol. 4₃.

Μελέαγρος Stes. 3.

Μελεαγρίς Ib. 14.

Ταναγρίδεσσι Kor. 20₂.

ὑγρῶ Sim. 54.

ἐγρεκύδοιμοι Lamprokl.

Omitted: ὑγρόν Sim. 30₄ conj., ἀγρίων Anakr. 37 conj. Sa. 70 (ἀγοριῶτις) is difficult, but γρ seems to make position.

ΔΡ.

(δρ initial.)

δράκων Stes. 42 (cf. B 308).

δραμεῖν Eur. 3₃.δρόμον Anakr. 75₄.

(δρ medial in compounds.)

μαλοδρόπης Sa. 93₂.ἀελλοδρόμον Bacch. 6₂.

ὠκύδρομοι Arion 8.

πρόδρομον Ion 10.

τανυσίδρομον Sa. 71.

ὀλιγοδρανέων Ion 16.

(δρ medial in reduplication.)

ὑπαδεδρόμακεν Sa. 2₁₀.

(δρ medial not in compounds.)

ἔδρα Bacch. 23, Kastor. 2.

Λευψύδριον Skol. 14₁.χαράδρα Alkm. 60₂, Anakr. 47₂.ἰδρώς Sa. 2₁₃, Sim. 58₅.αἰδρίες Mel. 4₂.

Indecisive, etc.: χίδρον Alkm. 75₂ anceps. — ψυδρά Timokr. 1₁₁ is Bergk's conjecture for ψυχρά, which gives a fair meaning. — καθιδρύθη Philox. 3₅ (Mss. ἐγ—).

ΦΡ.

WEAK.

STRONG.

(φρ initial.)

φρήν *carm. pop.* 3.φρένας *Alkm.* 68.φρονεῖν *Skol.* 16₄.

(φρ medial in compounds.)

ταλασίφρονος *Alkm.* 41.φιλόφρων *Anakr.* 41.μελίφρων *Bacch.* 13₁₀.

(φρ medial not in compounds.)

Ἄφροδίτη *Anakr.* 2₃, *Ariphr.* 5 (short
in Homer).Ἄφροδίτα *Alkm.* 23₁₇, 38, *Sa.* 1₁,
9, 57 A, 59, 90, *Sim.* 43, *carm.*
pop. 4.ἄφρός *Timoth.* 5₂.δίφρον *Sim.* 80 A.δίφρον *Stes.* 29.διφρούχοις *Mel.* 1₃.ἐλαφρώς *Anakr.* 69.ἐλαφρός *Arion* 7, *Sim.* 31, *Bacch.*
20.ὄφρα *Stes.* 8₂.ὀφρύσιν *Anakr.* 54.

Indecisive : *περὶ φρένας* *Alkm.* 50₁ corrupt. — *θήρραισι(ν) φρένα* *Mel.* 1₄ (*Mss.* *θήρες*). Bergk and Hiller adopt the form with -ν. — *κενεόφρων* *Sim.* 75 ; φρ does not make position if the verse closes ὁ δὲ μῦθος κ., omitting ὅδε before κ. If we begin a new line with ὅδε κ. we have ∪ : ∪ ∪ ∪ — *πρόφρων* *Ariphr.* 2 end of colon. Bergk fails to notice that the syllable is anceps. — *πεφρυγμένον* *Philox.* 3₁₁ anceps.

ΧΡ.

(χρ initial.)

χρόνος *Sim.* 62₂, *Bacch.* 31.χρόνον *Bacch.* 2₃.χρυσός *Pytharm.* (*Skol.* 1), *Sim.* 64,
Bacch. 28₁.χρυσέα *Sim.* 57₃.χρυσίον *Skol.* 20.χρυσοκόλλα *Alkm.* 74 B 4.χρυσαιγίδος *Bacch.* 23.χρυσόπεπλε *Anakr.* 76.χρυσοφάεινα *carm. pop.* 3.χρή *Alkm.* 23₃₄, *Stes.* 37.χρωτός *Hybrias* (*Skol.* 28₂₌₇).χρῶ *Sa.* 2₁₀.

WEAK.

STRONG.

(χρ medial in compounds.)

ἐλίχρυσος Ib. 6.

ἐλιχρύσω Alkm. 16₂.πολυχρύσῳ Bacch. 9₂.

λευκοφορινοχρόους Philox. 231.

χιονόχροας Philox. 26.

ἐπιχρίμπτει Bacch. 36₃.

(χρ medial in augment, etc.)

ἐχρηζε Philox. 241.

κεχρημένους Anacr. 84.

(χρ medial not in compounds.)

μέχρσι Philox. 22.

μελιχρός Alk. 34₅, Anacr. 32.

πένιχρος Alk. 49.

Indecisive: ὁ χρυσός Chilon 1 colon juncture. — ⟨δὲ⟩ χρίματα Philox. 242 conjecture and colon juncture. — κορυδαλλίσῃ χρῆ Sim. 68, according to Bergk's reading. πᾶσαισιν κορυδαλλίσιν | Χρῆ λόγον ἐγγενέσθαι is preferable. — στήθεα χρισάμενος Anacr. 9₃. — κεχρημέναν carm. pop. 8₄ anceps. In Anacr. 84 (κεχρημένους) χρ fails to make position because the initial syllable is not under the ictus.

ΘΡ.

(θρ initial.)

θρέψαν Ib. 53.

θρέμματα Arion 9.

Θρηκίη Anacr. 751.

θράνω Alkm. 2386.

θρασυκαρδίων Anacr. 15.

(θρ medial in compounds.)

ποικιλόθρον' Sa. 11.

(θρ medial not in compounds.)

βάθρον carm. pop. 361.

μέλαθρον Sa. 91.

ὄλεθρον Timokr. 18.

ΠΛ.

(πλ initial.)

πλωτοί Arion 4.

πλαζόμενον Arion 13.

πλήθος Kleob.

πλήθουσα Sa. 33.

πλούτος Sim. 38, Timokr. 8.

πλουτεῖν Skol. 83.

πλείστον Sim. 514.

πλέος Alkm. 333.

WEAK.

(πλ medial in compounds.)

STRONG.

ὑπόπλεως Timokr. 110.

ἄλλοπλατεῖς Philox. 27.

ὀλβιόπλοντον Philox. 322.

διπλόοι Philox. 21.

ἀμφιπλέκων Tel. 24.

διαπλέκει Alkm. 238.

δολόπλοκε Sa. 12.

ἰόπλοκ' Alk. 55.

ἰοπλοκάμων Sim. 18.

ἐρασιπλόκαμον Ib. 9.

ἀπαλοπλοκάμων Philox. 214.

ἐπιπλάζοντες Sa. 17.

ἀλιπλόου Arion 17.

παράπληκτον Mel. 44.

(πλ medial in augment, etc.)

πεπλασμένον Prat. 114.

ἐπλετο Eumelos.

(πλ medial not in compounds.)

λευκοπέπλοις Kor. 20.

πέπλοις Philox. 35.

κροκόπεπλοι Alkm. 85 A.

χρυσόπεπλε Anakr. 76.

Indecisive: ὁ πλούτος Sa. 80 anacrusis. — τὸ πλέον Kleoboulos, since the line ἀμουσία τὸ πλέον μέρος ἐν βροτοῖσιν, which Bergk scans ∪:—∪—∪∪ etc., may be scanned ∪:—∪∪—∪∪ etc. — On περὶ | πλευρῇσι Anakr. 214, see Wilamowitz, *Isyllos* 133. — In carm. pop. 5 we may read Σεμελήϊ' Ἰακχε πλουτοδότα as an anapaestic tetrapody with suspended caesura. When the final syllable of a word is the initial syllable of the third foot of an anapaestic dimeter it is usually short (Alkm. 28); but in Euripides a long is not infrequent (*Hek.* 157, 163, 164, cf. *Aves* 331). — Omitted are κἀπιπλεύσαις (*sic*) Alk. 79, χρυσοπέπλου Sim. 452, where Bergk's restoration νᾶ<μα> χρυσοπέπλου <Μναμοσύνης> is excessively free. Better νᾶ<μα,> χρυσόπέπλ(ε). Furthermore, ἀπλοῦν carm. pop. 82.

ΚΛ.

(κλ initial.)

κλέος (Mss.) Sim. 49.

Κλειοῖ Sim. 45.

Κλωθώ Tel. 17.

κλείσαντα Skol. 73.

WEAK.

STRONG.

Κλυμένοιο Lasos.

κλυτά Sim. 74.

κλάδον carm. pop. 47₃.

(κλ medial in compounds.)

Στενκλήριον carm. pop. 28.

Ὀνομακλυτός Ib. 10 A.

ποτικλήζω Lamprok.

Θεμιστοκλή Timokr. 1₄ (cf. Πάτροκλε
T 287).

Περίκλειτε Bacch. 31.

ἀποκλᾶς Anacr. 17₁.

ὑπόκλοπον Bacch. 35.

ἐκλεάθοντο Sa. 93₃.

ἐκλεκτον Ib. 22.

} may be
placed here.

(κλ medial in augment, etc.)

κέκλημαι Hybrias (Skol. 28₅).

κέκλαγ' Alkm. 7.

ἐκλυες Sa. 1₇.

(κλ medial not in compounds.)

κύκλος Arion 5, carm. pop. 46₃.προκύκλει carm. pop. 41₆.ἰσόκυκλος Philox. 21₀.

μοκλόν Anacr. 88.

Ἀμνκλαίαν Sim. 29.

Indecisive : ὁ κλᾶρος Kor. 24. — ἄκλαυστος Alkm. 23₈₉.
— Θεμιστοκλέος Timokr. 1₁₂, as Timokr. admits $\perp \cup _ >$ for
 $\perp \cup _ _$. — κυκλώθ' Philox. 31₅. — τέ κλέος Sim. 4₉ has been
included, following the Mss. Bergk's κλέος τε is due to his
mistaken conception of the structure of the poem.

ΤΛ.

(τλ medial in augment.)

ἀνέτλαν Aristotle 61₀.

(τλ medial not in compounds.)

Ἄτλας Sim. 18₃.σχέτλιε Sim. 43 (contrast σχῆτλήη
Γ 414, unless -ίη).

ΒΛ.

(βλ initial.)

βλέφαρον Ib. 21, Bacch. 131₀.

(βλ medial in compounds.)

ἀγανοβλέφαρος Ib. 5₃.

ἐλικοβλεφάρων Sim. 18.

πρόβλημα Hybrias (Skol. 28₂₌₇).

WEAK.

STRONG.

(βλ medial not in compounds.)

τρυβλίον *carm. pop.* 36₃.

Indecisive: βεβλήμεναι *Alk.* 15₅, though probably — | — υ — Λ (cf. 15₁). ὄμμασιν βλέπουσα is read in *Anacr.* 75₁, though the paragogic nasal is unnecessary. *Plato* 14₂ has σέ βλέπω (*eleg.*).

ΓΛ.

(γλ initial.)

γλυκύμαλον *Sa.* 93₁.γλυκεία *Bacch.* 28₂.γλαυκέων (?) *Ib.* 5₁.γλυφάνους *Philox.* 22₂.

(γλ medial in compounds.)

ἐρογλεφάροι *Alkm.* 23₂₁.ἱανογλεφάρων *Alkm.* 23₆₉.μελιγλώσσων *Bacch.* 13₂ (cf. *Prom.* 172).

(γλ medial in reduplication.)

γεγλωσσαμένον *Alkm.* 25.

(γλ medial not in compounds.)

ἀγλαός *Sim.* 13, *Tel.* 12₂.ἀγλαΐζομεν *carm. pop.* 8₁.

It should be noted that a syllable before γλ shows no trace of the correction which occurs in Attic, though sporadically.

ΦΛ.

(φλ initial.)

φλναρία *Timokr.* 10₁.φλογί *Sim.* 57₃.

(φλ medial in compounds.)

ἀφλοίου *carm. pop.* 33.μαλακοφλοΐδων (*conj.*) *Philox.* 32₀.

(φλ not in compounds.)

τυφλέ *Timokr.* 8.

ΧΛ.

(χλ initial.)

χλωρόν *Stes.* 2 (κ 234).χλιδῶσαι (?) *Philox.* 2₄.

ΘΛ.

WEAK.

STRONG.

(θλ medial not in compounds.)

γενέθλα Sim. 56.

καλλιγένεθλε Kor. 23.

ἀεθλοφόρος Alkm. 23₄₈, Ib. 25.

ΠΝ.

(πν initial.)

πνοιά Sim. 78.

(πν medial in compounds.)

καλλιπνών Tel. 21.

ἀποπνέοντα Sim. 52.

(πν medial not in compounds.)

ῥπνος Sim. 79, Bacch. 13₁₀, Aristotle 6₈, Likymn. 3 (anacrus.).

ἄνπνος Ib. 7.

Σεράπνας Alkm. 4.

Indecisive: τέγγε πνεύμονα Alk. 39₁ (basis of choriambics).

ΚΝ.

(κν initial.)

κνώσσεις Sim. 37₆.

(κν medial in compounds.)

ἐγκατακνακομιγές Philox. 311.

(κν medial not in compounds.)

ἱκνηται Alk. 98.

ἱκνέται Sim. 38.

ἱκνέσθαι Bacch. 33.

τέκνον Stes. 1, Skol. 41.

πύκνα Sa. 111.

κύκνος Alkm. 23₁₀₁, Prat. 15.

Indecisive: τέκνον Alk. 51 anceps. — In Ib. 16₂ τέκνα Μολιόνας κτάνον is usually regarded as two epitrites, with the thesis of the first resolved: ∞ ∞ — > ∞ ∞ — ∞. Some take it as a trochaic tetrapody catalectic: ∞ ∞ — ∞ — ∞ — ∞. τέκνον occurs in Hesiod, *frag.* 75, and in Pindar, *Ol.* VI, 62, *Nem.* VII, 105, *frag.* 43. It may be questioned, however, whether we should not scan ∞ ∞ — ∞ — ∞ — ∞, thus preserving the length of the initial syllable.¹ Correction yielding ∞ ∞ for

¹ A second instance of resolution in *frag.* 16 is not to be accepted with Bergk, who scans l. 3 ἀλικας ἴσο(πάλους), ἐνιγυῖους — ∞ ∞ ∞ ∞ — ∞ ∞ —. We have a dactylic tetrapody.

— in the *thesis*¹ occurs very rarely : Korinna 20₂ Τανᾶγριδεσσι
λευκοπέπλοις ∪ ∪ — ∪ — ∪ ∪ — ∧ ; carm. pop. 46₂₄ (in honor of
Demetrios) Σφίγγα περικρατοῦσαν — ∪ ∪ ∪ — ∪ (ithyphallic).

TN.

WEAK.

(τν medial not in compounds.)

STRONG.

πιτνεῖ Alkm. 6.

πότνια Sa. 1₄, carm. pop. 10.ἔτνος Alkm. 33₄.Indecisive : ἔτνος carm. pop. 37₁.**ΓN.**

(γν medial in compounds.)

ἀγνοήσιν Bacch. 31.

(γν medial not in compounds.)

ἀγρός Alkm. 4, Sa. 65, Alk. 55, 62,
Sim. 44, 45, 58₃, Lamprok. 1,
Phrynich. 1, Bacch. 29₃, carm.
pop. 6₃.

μγνύμεν Sim. 31₂.ἀμμγνυμένα Bacch. 27₄.

ἀναγνέων Lasos.

ΔN.

(δν initial.)

δνόφω Sim. 37₈.

(δν medial not in compounds.)

κεδνός Thales, Kleob.

σκιδναμένας Sa. 27.

κιδναμέναν Sim. 41₂.**ΦN.**

(φν medial not in compounds.)

δάφνα Anakr. 78.

δάφνα Stes. 8₆, Ib. 6.

The arrangement of the last lines of Stes. 8 is doubtful. According to Bergk the initial syllable of δάφναισι forms the anacrusis.

¹ In the arsis : Sim. 52 ιοστεφάνου γλυκεῖαν ἐδάκρυσαν ∪ : — ∪ ∪ — ∪ —
∪ ∪ — ∪. Pratinas 1₃ τίς ὕβρις ἔμολεν, etc., may be taken either as iambo-
trochaic or as anapaesto-dactylic. The latter is better because of 1₄ ἐμὸς
ἐμὸς ὁ Βρόμιος.

XN.

WEAK.

STRONG.

(χν medial not in compounds.)

ὕφιλύχνους Philox. 23.

λύχνον Alk. 411.

κυλίχναις Alk. 412.

πελίχναις Alkm. 74 B 3.

ἀράχνη Bacch. 13, Philox. 33.

τέχνη Philox. 23, Tel. 110.

Indecisive: κυλίχναν Alk. 43. Bergk makes a separate line of κυλίχναν ἀπὸ Τηΐαν (glyconic). A short monosyllable inserted after λάταγες ποτέονται would give us an asclepiad maior. — ἀχνάσδημι Alk. 81 basis. — τε χνανμάτιον Philox. 231 anceps. — λυχνεῖον carm. pop. 361 anceps.

ΘN.

(θν initial.)

θνατός Erin. 2, Bacch. 21, Skol. 81.

θνατός Bacch. 31, 131.

TM.

(τμ medial not in compounds.)

πότμος Aristotle 64.

ἀτμίζων Philox. 216.

Sim. 42 εὐκλεῆς μὲν ἅ τύχα, καλὸς δ' ὁ πότμος is scanned by Bergk $\angle \cup _ \cup \angle \cup _ \cup \angle \cup \cup \cup$; whereas it is better regarded as an acatalectic trochaic hexapody (cf. 441) $\angle \cup _ \cup \angle \cup _ \cup \angle \cup _ \cup$. We find πότμος Ol. II, 20, IX, 64, but ποτμος Ol. VIII, 15. I omit τετμημένον Philox. 223 (anceps).

ΓM.

(γμ medial not in compounds.)

πνυμαχίαισι Prat. 18.

προδεγεγμένον Ib. 19.

τετυγμένος Alkm. 338, Alk. 85, Sim.

52, Philox. 316.

πεφρυγμένον Philox. 311.

πεφυλαγμένος Solon 421.

μελιγμα Kastor. 2.

ΔΜ.

WEAK.

(δμ medial in compounds.)

STRONG.

ἄδμᾶτες Bacch. 34.

ἸΑδμήτου¹ Praxilla 31 = Skol. 211.

θεόδματοι Bacch. 7.

(δμ medial not in compounds.)

πεπυκάδμενον Sa. 56.

ἔδμεναι Alkm. 100.

Καδμίδι Ib. 15.

ἀδνόδμον Sim. 74.

ΧΜ.

(χμ medial not in compounds.)

νεοχμόν Alkm. 1.

ΘΜ.

(θμ medial not in compounds.)

πυθμένας Anacr. 37.

ῥυθμόν carm. pop. 83.

παραμελορυθμοβάταν Prat. 113.

βαθμούς(?) Philox. 216.

There is no case in the melic poets of correption before *μν* (εὐνμος Epicharmos 69).

Special attention is required in the case of those words in which the medial weak position does not occur at the point of juncture in compounds. The earliest instance of the correption in epic and elegiac sources has been appended for purposes of comparison.

ἄγροικος Alkm. 241; ἄγρους Theogn. 1200, ἄγρωσσα Sim. eleg. 1302. — ἄκρος Philox. 230; *Ol.* VII. 36, Empedokles 12, Kritias 79, ἀκροθίνια Sim. eleg. 10911. — ἀλλότριος Ib. 28; E 214 (unless we scan -ιος), Theogn. 267, *Pyth.* I. 84. — ἀράχνη Bacch. 137. — Ἀφροδίτη Anacr. 23; always in Hom., *Pyth.* IX. 9. — ἀφρός Timoth. 52. — βάθρον carm. pop. 361; *Ol.* XIII. 6. — βότρυν carm. pop. 382. — δάκρνον Likymn. 1, ἐδάκρυσαν Sim. 52; τ 122. In Theogn. 1206 read βάλοι δάκρυα; δάκρυα *Nem.* X. 75. — δάφνη Anacr. 78; *Pyth.* X. 40. — δίφρος Sim. 80 A; *Ol.* I. 87, Kritias 110. — ἔδρα Bacch. 23; *Nem.* IV. 66. — ἐλαφρῶς Anacr. 69. — θύγατρες Sim. 18. — ἱκνηται Alk. 98. — κύκλος Arion 5, carm. pop. 463, κυκλώσαις *Ol.* X. 72, Kritias 24.

¹ ἸΑδμήτου, though forming part of the basis $\cup \cup$, has been counted here.

SUMMARY.

	Initial.		Medial: compounds.		Medial: augment, etc.		Medial: not compounds.		Total.
	Weak.	Strong.	Weak.	Strong.	Weak.	Strong.	Weak.	Strong.	
$\pi\rho$	18	4	2	2	..	1	1	11	39
$\kappa\rho$	6	3	5	6	2	1	4	17	44
$\tau\rho$	8	..	6	8	..	..	11	14	47
Total Tenuae . .	32	7	13	16	2	2	16	42	130
$\beta\rho$	10	4	..	2	1	1	4	10	32
$\gamma\rho$ . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	13
$\delta\rho$	2	1	4	2	..	1	3	5	18
Total Mediae . .	12	5	4	4	1	2	9	26	63
$\phi\rho$	1	2	..	3	..	..	5	16	27
$\chi\rho$	13	3	2	4	2	..	1	3	28
$\theta\rho$	3	2	..	1	..	..	1	2	9
Total Aspiratae .	17	7	2	8	2	..	7	21	64
$\pi\lambda$	7	2	5	9	1	1	1	3	29
$\kappa\lambda$	4	3	2	7	1	2	2	4	25
$\tau\lambda$ . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	3
Total Tenuae . .	11	5	7	16	2	4	3	9	57
$\beta\lambda$ . . . . .	..	2	1	2	..	..	..	1	6
$\gamma\lambda$ . . . . .	..	4	..	3	..	1	..	3	11
Total Mediae . .	..	6	1	5	..	1	..	4	17
$\phi\lambda$	2	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	5
$\chi\lambda$	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
$\theta\lambda$ . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Total Aspiratae .	3	1	1	1	..	..	..	5	11
$\pi\nu$	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	6	9
$\kappa\nu$	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	7	10
$\tau\nu$ . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	4
Total Tenuae . .	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	17	23
$\gamma\nu$ . . . . .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	14	15
$\delta\nu$	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5
Total Mediae . .	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	18	20
$\phi\nu$ . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
$\chi\nu$ . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	8
$\theta\nu$	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Total Aspiratae .	3	2	..	..	..	..	6	5	16
$\tau\mu$ . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
$\gamma\mu$ . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	9
$\delta\mu$ . . . . .	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	4	7
Total Mediae . .	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	15	18
$\chi\mu$ . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
$\theta\mu$ . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	4
Total Aspiratae .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	5
Grand Total . .	81	33	30	55	7	9	43	166	424

Total: weak position, 161; strong position, 263.

— Κύπρις Ib. 5₃; Κύπρος *Nem.* IV. 46. No elegiac poet has Κύπρος. — λύχρον Philox. 2₃. — λαβράκτης Prat. 5₃; λάβρος *Nem.* VIII. 46. — Δειψύδριον Skol. 14₁. δρ in ὑδρεύειν, etc., is always long in the elegiac poets. — μακρός Ib. 3; *Pyth.* VIII. 73. Always long in the elegiac poets. — μέχρη Philox. 2₂. — πατρίς Skol. 14₃ (about 500 B.C.), Sim. eleg. 154₁, Zeuxis; πάτρης Theogn. 788, πατρός Z 479 (?), *Ol.* VI. 68 and often, Empedokles 1₁, Parrhas. 1₃; πάτριον Tyrst. 15. — πέπλον Kor. 20. — πέτρα Stes. 5, *Pyth.* I. 23. — ῥυθμός carm. pop. 8₂ (iamb. trim.). — Ταναγρίς Kor. 20. — τετράγῃρος Terp. (?) 5; τετράκυκλον Ω 324, τετράορος *Pyth.* X. 65. — τέχνη Philox. 2₅; Hom. epigr. XIV. 10, *Ol.* VII. 35, Parrhas. 1₄. — ὕβρις Anakr. 63₅; *Pyth.* X. 36. — φαρέτρα Pittakos; Θ 323, *Ol.* II. 84, Soph. hexam. 32₄, Plato 32₃. — χύτρα carm. pop. 36.

We may now consider the question from the point of view of the individual poets in chronological order. Cases not specially marked as initial, etc., are medial in uncompounded words. The number of strong positions is of course increased by the inclusion of τλ, βλ, γλ, θλ, and the cases with ν and μ. Even in tragedy γν, δν, δμ always lengthen, to which in comedy γλ, βλ are to be added.

EUMELOS (0 : 1).¹ πλ makes position in ἔπλετο (hexam.).

TERPANDER (1 : 0). τετράγηρυν 5 (hexam.). Here the weak position is necessary, as in Hom. τετράκυκλος though in the late Ω 324, Ἀμφίτρυών E 392, λ 270 (cf. *Pyth.* IX. 81). It was easier to shorten before τρ than before κλ. (Cf. δᾶκρῦ-πλώειν τ 122.) Frag. 5 represents the poet as claiming the invention of the seven-stringed lyre :

Σοὶ δ' ἡμεῖς τετράγηρυν ἀποστέρξαντες αἰοιδᾶν
ἐπατόνῳ φόρμυγι νέους κελαδήσομεν ὕμνους

whereas it is certain that the four-stringed lyre had been increased by three strings before the time of Terpander (Arist. *Probl.* XIX. 32). The more cautious tradition (Strabo XIII. 618) reports that the fragment was merely attributed to the Lesbian poet. Though it is therefore tolerably certain that the lines are the composition of a later period, I cannot, in view of the Homeric examples of the necessary correption before τρ, regard this instance with Wilamowitz-Möllendorff (*Herakles*¹ I. 71, note) as a proof of late workmanship.

¹ The figures to the left represent the number of instances of weak, those to the right of strong position.

ALKMAN (5 : 36). The fragments of the Spartan choir-master, the earliest melic poet of whom we possess any considerable quantity of verse, show that the early Dorian lyric of the seventh century, unlike that of the following century, was nearly on a plane with Homeric usage in its treatment of mute and liquid. The instances of correption are: $\phi\tilde{\upsilon}\lambda\tilde{\alpha}$ $\beta\rho\omicron\tau\acute{\eta}\sigma\iota\alpha$ 47 (dact. tetram.), as Hom. $\acute{\alpha}\lambda\lambda\tilde{\alpha}$ $\beta\rho\omicron\tau\tilde{\omega}\nu$ a 337, and often before those forms of $\beta\rho\omicron\tau\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ which show $\cup -$; $\tilde{\omicron}\sigma\tilde{\alpha}$ $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi\epsilon\iota$ 60₃ (logaoed. pentap.), as Hom. $\pi\omicron\lambda\lambda\tilde{\alpha}$ $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi\epsilon\iota$ ε 422, $\tilde{\upsilon}\epsilon\sigma\tilde{\sigma}\iota$ $\tau\rho\acute{\epsilon}\phi\epsilon\iota$ ν 410; $\pi\alpha\iota\delta\epsilon\sigma\tilde{\sigma}\iota$ (?) $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma\omicron\kappa\acute{\omicron}\lambda\lambda\alpha$ 74 B 4 (iamb. trim. catal.). In epic we find $\chi\rho\upsilon\sigma-$ fails to lengthen the preceding syllable only in Ω 795, Hymn V. 431, VIII. 1. $\tilde{\alpha}\gamma\rho\omicron\iota\kappa\omicron\varsigma$ 24₁ (troch. dim.) is the first example of a deflection from the usage of Homer, who never admits correption before $\gamma\rho$. Finally $\delta\tilde{\epsilon}$ $\chi\rho\acute{\eta}$ 23₉₄. The 36 cases of strong position are distributed as follows:

$\pi\rho$ 21, 28 comp., 30 init., 36.	$\gamma\lambda$ 23 ₂₁ comp., 23 ₆₉ comp., 25 redupl.
$\kappa\rho$ 24 ₃ , 38.	$\theta\lambda$ 23 ₁₈ .
$\tau\rho$ 23 ₄₉ , 23 ₆₇ , 34 ₆ comp., 76 ₃ , 87 ₂ <i>bis</i> .	$\pi\nu$ 4.
$\gamma\rho$ 23 ₃ .	$\kappa\nu$ 23 ₁₀₁ .
$\delta\rho$ 60 ₂ .	$\tau\nu$ 6, 33 ₄ .
$\phi\rho$ 23 ₁₇ , 38, 41 comp.	$\gamma\nu$ 4.
$\chi\rho$ 16 ₂ comp.	$\chi\nu$ 74 B 3.
$\theta\rho$ 23 ₃₆ init.	$\gamma\mu$ 33 ₅ .
$\pi\lambda$ 23 ₁₈ comp., 33 ₃ init., 85 A.	$\delta\mu$ 100.
$\kappa\lambda$ 7 redupl.	$\chi\mu$ 1.

Initial 3, compounds 7, redupl. 2, not compounds 24. Excluded as doubtful 23₃, 23₆₉, 48₂, 75₂, 76₁.

ARION (7 : 2), a proportion that serves to reinforce the arguments that have been drawn from style and subject matter to prove the late date of the *Hymn* which bears the name of the mythical personage known as Arion. The metre shows the frequent resolutions, syncopated feet, and anacruses that recall the later dithyramb. There can be little doubt that, without any intent to deceive, the invocation to Poseidon was put into the mouth of Arion in order to serve as an exaltation of the power of music, a theme that was popular with the later dithyrambic poets, if we may judge from the *Argo* of Telestes. The 7 cases are:

$\tau\rho$ 2 comp., $\iota\iota$ comp., $\delta\rho$ 8 comp., $\theta\rho$ 9 init., $\pi\lambda$ 4 init., 13 init., $\kappa\lambda$ 5. Initial 3, compounds 3, not compound 1. The cases of strong position are $\phi\rho$ 7, $\pi\lambda$ 17 comp.

SAPPHO (3 : 37, excluding $\tau\grave{\alpha}$ βράκεια 70, ὄρπακι βραδίναν 104, where β is wrongly written for φ). With all its intense modernness, Lesbian poetry is exceedingly conservative in the treatment of mute and liquid. The three cases are: $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\alpha\tau\omicron$ 51, whether we scan the line as an ionic or as $> : \sim \cup \cup \mid _ > \sim \cup \cup _ \cup$, making the concluding part of the verse an acatalectic second pherecratic. For the correction Sappho had a warrant in $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\upsilon\mu\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\alpha$ ψ 110; cf. $\kappa\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\rho\alpha\mu\acute{\epsilon}\nu\omicron\nu$ *Ol.* X. 104. The second example is $\mu\alpha\lambda\delta\delta\rho\acute{o}\pi\eta\epsilon\varsigma$ 93₂ (hexam.), where the weak position is necessary, as in $\acute{\alpha}\mu\phi\acute{\iota}\delta\rho\upsilon\phi\acute{\eta}\varsigma$ B 700. The third is $\acute{\alpha}\mu\mu\acute{\iota}$ $\pi\rho\acute{\epsilon}\pi\epsilon\iota$ 136 (choriamb.). Initial $\pi\rho$ fails to lengthen about 272 times in Homer (mostly with $\pi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$). The 37 instances of strong position are :

$\pi\rho$ 5, 6, 87.	$\pi\lambda$ 1 ₂ comp., 3 ₃ init., 17 comp.
$\kappa\rho$ 3 ₂ comp., 40, 93 ₁ , 93 ₂ <i>dis.</i>	$\kappa\lambda$ 1 ₇ augm., 93 ₃ comp.
$\beta\rho$ 5, 60, 62, 79.	$\gamma\lambda$ 93 ₁ init.
$\gamma\rho$ 2 ₁₄ , 43, 70.	$\kappa\nu$ 1 ₁₁ .
$\delta\rho$ 2 ₁₀ redupl., 2 ₁₃ , 71 comp.	$\tau\nu$ 1 ₄ .
$\phi\rho$ 1 ₁ , 9, 57 A, 59, 90.	$\gamma\nu$ 65.
$\chi\rho$ 2 ₁₀ init.	$\delta\nu$ 27 ₁ .
$\theta\rho$ 1 ₁ comp., 91.	$\delta\mu$ 56.

Initial 3, compounds 6, augment, redupl. 2, not compounds 26. Doubtful are 1₇, 34, 55, 64, 80, 89.

ERINNA (1 : 0) : $\acute{\alpha}\nu\theta\epsilon\acute{\alpha}$ $\theta\nu\alpha\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$ 2 (hexam.).

ALKAIOS (2 : 16). The two cases are: $\tau\iota\nu\acute{\alpha}$ $\pi\rho\acute{o}\varsigma$ 20 (alkaics), $\acute{\imath}\kappa\nu\eta\tau\alpha\iota$ 98 (ionics).

Strong position :

$\pi\rho$ 60.	$\chi\rho$ 34 ₃ , 49.
$\kappa\rho$ 5 ₃ init., 25 init., 82 comp.	$\pi\lambda$ 55 comp.
$\tau\rho$ 35 ₁ comp., 37 A.	$\gamma\nu$ 55, 62.
$\beta\rho$ 97 init.	$\chi\nu$ 41 ₁ , 41 ₂ .
$\phi\rho$ 68 init.	$\gamma\mu$ 85.

Initial 4, compounds 3, not compounds 9. Doubtful are 15₅, 39₁, 43, 51₁, 79, 81. Frag. 50 has been excluded.

That the melic fragments of the SEVEN SAGES are spurious

may be regarded as a fact, which is reinforced on the metrical side by the number of weak positions.

Pittakos (1 : 0) *φαρέτραν* as Θ 323.

Bias (1 : 0) *δέ τρώπος*; cf. θ 53.

Chilon has *ὁ χρυσός* at the end of a colon, generally taken to be a case of weak position. *ἐν δὲ χρυσῷ* l. 3 may be either $_ \cup _ _$ or $_ \cup \cup _ \bar{_}$.

Thales (0 : 1) *κεῖδνόν*.

Kleoboulos (1 : 1) *τὲ πλῆθος* 1₂ (cf. *ὄθι πλεῖστα* δ 127); *κεῖδνόν* 1₃. *τὸ πλέον*, which Bergk takes as a case of strong position, is doubtful.

Solon (1 : 1) *ᾠσέ* *προσεννέπη* 42₃; *πεφυλαγμένος* 42₁.

STESICHOROS (7 : 9). With this poet begins the decline of the old-time rigor. As in the form and content of his poetry he influenced to a large extent his great successor Pindar, so the latter's freedom in dealing with mute and liquid may have been an inheritance. Still 7 : 9 shows a surprisingly large number of cases of weak position, when we consider that his art was largely epic in tone and that he employed the long dactylic line and dactylo-epitrites. The scarcity of his fragments must guard us against assuming that he admitted weak position more frequently than Pindar. The weak cases are as follows (all in dactylo-epitrites) :

πρ 48 init.

τρ 5, 32 init.

βρ 42 redupl.

δρ 42 init.

χρ 37 init.

χλ 2 init.

We find strong position only in words not compounds:

πρ 26.

κρ 14, 42.

βρ 37.

γρ 3.

φρ 8₂, 29₁.

κν 1.

φν 8₆.

Frag. 17 is doubtful.

IBYKOS (7 : 14), a proportion that is less surprising than that of Stesichoros, though still remarkable for the number of the instances of the weak position. The poetry of Ibykos, at least that of his later years, to which the two longest fragments belong, was of a totally different cast from that of

Stesichoros. He has a distinct preference for logaedics over dactylo-epitrites.

Weak position :

$\pi\rho$ 5 ₃ <i>Κύπρις</i> , the only case of this metrical value in melic poetry, though Pindar has <i>Κῦπριδος</i> occurs in Ib. 1 ₉₉ 2 ₃ .	$\tau\rho$ 28. $\beta\rho$ 9 ₂ init., 22 ₂ init. $\chi\rho$ 6 ₁ comp. $\theta\rho$ 5 ₃ init.
---	---

$\kappa\rho$ 3 *μακράν*, a rare case of correction.

Initial 3, compounds 1, not compounds 3.

Strong position :

$\pi\rho$ 1 ₉₉ 2 ₃ .	$\theta\lambda$ 2 ₅ .
$\gamma\rho$ 14.	$\pi\nu$ 7.
$\pi\lambda$ 9 ₂ comp.	$\phi\nu$ 6.
$\kappa\lambda$ 10 A comp., 22 ₂ comp.	$\gamma\mu$ 19.
$\beta\lambda$ 2 ₁ init., 5 ₃ comp.	$\delta\mu$ 15.
$\gamma\lambda$ 5 ₁ init.	

Initial 2, compounds 4, not compounds 8. No. 16₂ is doubtful.

PYTHERMOS = Skol. 1 (1 : 0) δ^5 *χρυσός*. See on Alkman, p. 130.

ANAKREON (8 : 23) follows the Lesbian norm, though admitting greater license. Three of the eight cases are initial : *ἄστοιῖσι προσηνῆς* 15 (pherecratic), *πῶλῃ Θρηκίῃ* 75₁, *εὐέθειρᾶ χρυσόπεπλε* 76 (both troch. tetram.). The other instances that deserve special attention are *ἀνῦβριστ(ως)* 63₅ (ionic) and *δάφνᾳ* (*δάφνῃ*?) 78 (troch. tetram.). *κεχρημένοις* 84, the last word in an iambic trimeter, is probably to be included under the cases of correction, since, if the initial syllable were long, we should have a strong position not under the ictus.¹

Besides these we have *Ἄφροδίτῃ* 2₃ and *ἐλᾶφρῶς* 69.

¹ Strong position in the arsis is exceedingly unusual: Alkm. 28₁ *λῦσαν δ' ἀπρακτα νεάνιδες, ὦσσι' — : — — — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪ — —* = anapaestic dimeter without caesura; Alk. 62 *κόλπῳ σ' ἐδέξαντ' ἄγναι Χάριτες, Κρίνοι > : — ∪ — — > — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪*. In Anakr. 17₂ *οἶνου δ' ἐξέπιον κάδον, νῦν δ' ἀβρῶς ἐρβέσαν* must be scanned *— ∪ — ∪ — ∪ — | — > — ∪ ∪ — ∪ ∪* if 17₂ = 17₁ and 17₃ and the strong position in *ἀβρός*, elsewhere found in Anacreon, is to be observed. In carm. pop. 29₁, an elegiac distich, we find *πάτρᾱν* with the initial syllable in the arsis. Cf. Xenoph. 1₁₃ *χρῇ δὲ πρῶτον*, Theogn. 1237 *ἄλλα τλήθι*.

Strong position :

 $\kappa\rho$ 17₁, 31, 68, 90 comp. $\tau\rho$ 17₁, 36, 65₂. $\beta\rho$ 11 comp., 17₃₂, 51₁, 65₁. $\gamma\rho$ 1₂, 6₃. $\delta\rho$ 47₂, 75₄ init. $\phi\rho$ 41₂ comp., 54₁. $\chi\rho$ 32. $\theta\rho$ 1₅ init. $\pi\lambda$ 76. $\kappa\lambda$ 17₁ comp., 88. $\theta\mu$ 37.

Initial 2, compounds 4, not compounds 17. Doubtful are 9₃, 17₂, 19₂. Excluded *ἀγρίων* (conj.) 37₂.

LASOS (O : 3). *τῇ Κλυμένειοι, ἀναγνέων, βαρύβρομον.*

SIMONIDES (19 : 31), a much larger proportion than in his elegies (19 : 74, see p. 143), which naturally follow epic models more closely than the freer melic verse. Only if we include the elegiac poems does Schneidewin's remark hold true that Simonides stands midway between Homer and Pindar. The melic of Simonides is very slightly freer than that of Pindar, and that only because of the large number of initial corrections.

Weak position :

 $\pi\rho$ 55 init. $\kappa\rho$ 13 init., 52 augm. $\tau\rho$ 12₄ comp., 18₄, 31 init. $\beta\rho$ 23₃, 41₃ init. $\phi\rho$ 80 A. $\chi\rho$ 62 init., 64 init. $\pi\lambda$ 51₄ init., 38₂ init. $\kappa\lambda$ 4₃ init., 45₁ init. $\phi\lambda$ 57₃ init. $\pi\nu$ 78 init. $\kappa\nu$ 37₆ init. $\delta\nu$ 37₈ init.

Initial 14, compounds 1, augment 1, not compounds 3.

Especially noteworthy are *ἦθεϊ κνώσσεις* 37₆, with which we may compare *δάκνομαι* Theognis 910, and *τῷ δνόφω* 37₈, which has its nearest melic parallel in *κεδνός* *Pyth.* X. 72, since Pindar has no instance of initial *δν* after a vowel short by nature. It will be observed that, apart from *ὁ πλούτος* 38₂, in all the other non-initial cases the liquid is *ρ*. All the fragments are in logaoedic metre except 78 (dactylo-epitrites).

Strong position :

 $\pi\rho$ 51₆ comp. $\kappa\rho$ 39₃ comp., 58₆. $\tau\rho$ 2 comp., 5₂, 7, 15 comp. $\beta\rho$ 37₁₅ init. (see p. 117).

$\gamma\rho$ 54. $\delta\rho$ 58₃. $\phi\rho$ 31₂, 43. $\chi\rho$ 57₃ init. $\pi\lambda$ 18₄ comp. $\kappa\lambda$ 29₂, 74 init. $\tau\lambda$ 18₃, 43. $\beta\lambda$ 18₂ comp. $\gamma\lambda$ 13₂. $\theta\lambda$ 56. $\pi\nu$ 52₂ comp., 79. $\kappa\nu$ 38₁. $\gamma\nu$ 31₂, 44₂, 45₁, 58₃. $\delta\nu$ 41₂. $\gamma\mu$ 52. $\delta\mu$ 74.

Initial 3, compounds 7, not compounds 21. Doubtful 4₂, 16₁, 25, 30₄, 37₃, 37₁₂, 39₁, 45₂, 68, 75₃.

TIMOKREON (10 : 3). The fragments of the Rhodian poet, the embittered antagonist of Themistokles, the man who even more than Herodotos succeeded in besmirching the character of the Athenian statesman, present several points of interest with respect to the opposition between contents and style. Timokreon's vituperation of Themistokles is composed in dactylo-epitrites, and was written about the same time as Pindar's first, third, and fifth *Pythian* and the first and ninth *Nemean*, in which the dactylo-epitritic measure subserves its usual purpose of solemn and stately panegyric. We have then in Timokreon's skolon a contrast between matter and form: instead of laudation we have vilification; instead of the keen-edged iambs of Archilochos that bite into the live man's flesh like parchment, as Browning puts it, we have the grand metre of a Pythian ode. When we come to Aristophanes we see that dactylo-epitrites are used for capricious caricature and parody. Timokreon foreshadows Aristophanes. But while he preserves the lofty measure that was suited to the fourth *Pythian*, at the same time his treatment of this measure in its details — such as the license in regard to the *positio debilis* — shows that the metre has under his hands lost something of its old-time, nay, its present grandeur. It is in the dactylo-epitrites of Pindar that the *positio debilis* is admitted far less frequently than in his logaedics or paeonics. If Timokreon is fond of the weakened position, on the other hand he restricts its occurrence, with a single exception, to that effected by an initial combination or to the medial arrangement in compounds. His freedom is not that of the later elegy.

$\pi\rho$ 10₁ init. $\kappa\rho$ 1₅ comp., 1₁₁ init., 3 comp. $\tau\rho$ 1₇, 1₈ init. $\pi\lambda$ 1₁₀ comp., 8₁ init. $\kappa\lambda$ 1₄ comp. $\phi\lambda$ 10₁ init.

Initial 5, compounds 4, not compounds 1. $\pi\rho$ makes position in 10₂ init., $\theta\rho$ in 1₈, $\phi\lambda$ 8₁. A doubtful case is $\Theta\epsilon\mu\sigma\tau\omicron\kappa\lambda\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ 1₁₂. In 1₁₀ we read $\gamma\epsilon\lambda\omicron\iota\omega\varsigma$ (Mss.).

KORINNA (2 : 3). $\tau\alpha\nu\acute{\alpha}\gamma\rho\iota\delta\epsilon\sigma\sigma\iota$ $\lambda\epsilon\upsilon\kappa\omicron\pi\acute{\epsilon}\pi\lambda\omicron\iota\varsigma$ 20₂; $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\rho\acute{\alpha}\theta\omicron\mu\epsilon\nu$ or $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\rho\alpha\theta'$ 16, $\delta\omicron\nu\alpha\kappa\omicron\tau\rho\acute{\omicron}\phi\omega$ 12, $\kappa\alpha\lambda\lambda\iota\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\nu\epsilon\theta\lambda\epsilon$ 23. Doubtful 24.

LAMPROKLES (0 : 3) $\acute{\epsilon}\gamma\rho\epsilon\kappa\acute{\upsilon}\delta\omicron\iota\mu\omicron\nu$, $\pi\omicron\tau\acute{\iota}\kappa\lambda\acute{\eta}\zeta\omega$, $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu$ in 1 (dactylo-epitritic).

PRATINAS (4 : 3) holds up to scorn the meretricious art of his time which gave the preëminence to the musical accompaniment over the words of the poet. He has weak position before $\beta\rho$ in 1₂, 1₃ init., 5₃, before $\pi\lambda$ in 1₁₄ redupl.; while $\kappa\nu$ 1₅, $\gamma\mu$ 1₈, $\theta\mu$ 1₁₃ lengthen the preceding syllable. The frequent correptions facilitate the rush of his hyporchematic dactylo-trochaics. It should be noted, furthermore, that the strong positions are all the result of combinations that are rarely weakened. The poem is possibly not a separate lyric, but a hyporcheme from one of his satyr dramas.

PHRYNICHOS (0 : 1). $\acute{\alpha}\gamma\nu\acute{\alpha}\nu$ 1₁.

DIAGORAS (1 : 0) $\pi\acute{\alpha}\nu\tau\acute{\alpha}$ $\beta\rho\omicron\tau\omicron\iota\sigma\iota\nu$ 2₂.

KYDIAS (0 : 1) $\nu\acute{\epsilon}\beta\rho\acute{\omicron}\varsigma$ 1₂.

PRAXILLA (1 : 1) $\tau\acute{\epsilon}$ $\pi\rho\acute{\omicron}\sigma\omega\pi\omicron\nu$ 2₂; $\bar{\alpha}\delta\mu\acute{\eta}\tau\omicron\upsilon$ 3₁ = Skol. 21₁ (in basis).

BACCHYLIDES (8 : 28). Judging solely from the fragments in Bergk, Bacchylides does not appear to have admitted the 'Attic' weakening as much as his uncle Simonides in his melic poems. It will be interesting to see whether the lately discovered poems do not modify the existing proportion.

Weak position :

 $\pi\rho$ 20 comp. $\delta\rho$ 6₂ comp., 23₁. $\chi\rho$ 3₁ init., 23₁ init., 28₁ init. $\chi\nu$ 13₁. $\theta\nu$ 21 init.

Initial 4, compounds 2, not compounds 2.

Strong position :

$\pi\rho$ 27 ₃ .	$\beta\lambda$ 13 ₁₀ init.
$\kappa\rho$ 3 ₂ comp., 25 comp., 44 redupl.	$\gamma\lambda$ 13 ₂ comp., 28 ₂ init.
$\tau\rho$ 6 ₁ comp., 13 ₄ comp., 47 comp.	$\pi\nu$ 13 ₁₀ .
$\beta\rho$ 19 ₁ init., 23 ₂ .	$\kappa\nu$ 3 ₃ .
$\phi\rho$ 13 ₁₀ comp., 20.	$\gamma\nu$ 27 ₄ , 29 ₃ , 31 comp.
$\chi\rho$ 2 ₃ init., 9 ₂ comp., 36 ₃ comp.	$\theta\nu$ 3 ₁ init., 13 ₁ init.
$\kappa\lambda$ 31 comp., 35 comp.	$\delta\mu$ 7 comp., 34 ₁ comp.

Initial 6, compounds 14, reduplication 1, not compounds 7.
Doubtful frag. 42.

MELANIPIDES (0 : 5), though a dithyrambic poet, seems to reject the shortening altogether. $\pi\rho$ 4₂ init., $\kappa\rho$ 1₅, $\delta\rho$ 4₂, $\phi\rho$ 1₃, $\pi\lambda$ 4₄ comp. Doubtful 1₄, 3₂, 6₁.

ARIPHRON (2 : 0) 'Τγίειᾶ πρεσβίστα 1, Ἄφροδίτας 5. Doubtful $\pi\rho\acute{o}\phi\rho\omega\nu$ 2.

LIKYMNIOS (2 : 1) δᾶκρύων 1, τεῖ βρύει 1 ; ὕπνος 3₁, anacrusis of dactylo-epitritic line.

ION (1 : 2) λευκοπτέρυγᾶ πρῶδρομον 10₂, ὀλιγοδρανέων 16₃.

EURIPIDES (2 : 0) ἄρματι πρῶτᾶ δραμεῖν 3₃.

PHILOXENOS (22 : 14) shows a large preponderance in favor of the weak position. It will be remembered that the *Banquet* is composed in dactylo-epitrites with a marked preference for dactylic cola.

Weak position :

$\pi\rho$ 2 ₃ init., 2 ₅ init., 2 ₇ init., 3 ₂₁ init., 8 comp.	$\chi\rho$ 2 ₂ , 2 ₃₁ comp., 2 ₄₁ augm.
$\kappa\rho$ 2 ₃₀ , 2 ₃₂ init., 2 ₃₃ (?) comp.	$\pi\lambda$ 2 ₁ comp., 2 ₇ comp., 3 ₂₂ comp.
$\tau\rho$ 2 ₁ init., 2 ₁₅ comp., 2 ₂₉ (?) comp.	$\kappa\nu$ 3 ₁₁ comp.
$\beta\rho$ 3 ₅ init.	$\chi\nu$ 2 ₃ , 2 ₅ , 3 ₅ .

Initial 7, compounds 9, augment 1, not compounds 5.

Strong position :

$\kappa\rho$ 2 ₁₁ , 5 ₂ .	$\phi\lambda$ 3 ₂₀ comp.
$\beta\rho$ 5 ₂ augm.	$\chi\lambda$ 2 ₄ init.
$\chi\rho$ 2 ₆ comp.	$\tau\mu$ 2 ₁₆ .
$\pi\lambda$ 2 ₁₄ comp., 3 ₅ .	$\gamma\mu$ 3 ₁₁ , 3 ₁₆ .
$\kappa\lambda$ 2 ₁₀ .	$\theta\mu$ 2 ₁₆ .
$\gamma\lambda$ 2 ₂₂ init.	

Initial 2, compounds 3, augment 1, not compounds 8.
Doubtful 2₂₃, 2₂₅, 2₃₁, 2₄₂, 3₃, 3₅, 3₁₁, 3₁₅, 3₂₀.

TIMOTHEOS (4 : 2) ἄμᾶ κρείσσω 12₂, δᾶκρύνουσι 5₄, μυελῶ-
 τρεφῆ 7, ἄφρω 5₂; Κύπριδος 15₂, μέτρ' 5₃, a word that often
 shortens the initial syllable in the elegiac poets (Solon in
 'Αθ. πολ. 5, Theogn. 479, 501, Soph. 1, Kritias 2₁₇, 2₂₃, 2₂₆,
 2₂₈, 3₄).

TELESTES (5 : 2) ἄρμους πρῶτος 2₂, ἀμφιπλέκων 2₄, ἀπέ-
 νειμῆ Κλωθῶ 1₇, καλλιπνόων 2₁, τέχνας 1₁₀; παρὰ κρατήρας 5₁
 (cf. παρὰ κρατήρα Eur. frag. 643₁, one of the rare cases in
 Euripides of initial position), ἀγλαᾶν 1₁₂.

LYKOPHRONIDES (1 : 0) τὸ πρόσωπον 1₃.

KASTORION (1 : 1) ἔδραν 2₂, μείλιγμ' 2₅.

ARISTOTLE'S poem on Virtue (Bergk, frag. 6) (2 : 3) τῷ
 κρείσσω l. 7, θύγατρεις 15; ἀνέτλαν 10, ἵπνου 8, πότμος 4.

The extant SKOLIA (13 : 4) were composed chiefly in
 Athens, and most formed a part of the 'Attic' collection.
 Hybrias (No. 28) has been included here, but Pythermos
 (No. 1) has been given a separate place. No. 21 = Praxilla 3.

Weak position :

πρ 18 init.

τρ 8₃ init., 14₃, 15₄ init.

βρ 26₂ init.

δρ 14₁.

χρ 20 init., 28₂₌₇ init.

πλ 8₃ init.

κλ 7₃ init., 28₅ redupl.

βλ 28₂₌₇ comp.

θν 8₁ init.

Initial 9, compounds 1, reduplication 1, not compounds 2.
 Hybrias has the only case in non-Pindaric melic of correction
 before βλ.

Strong position :

βρ 5₂ init.

γρ 4₃.

φρ 16₄ init.

κν 4₁.

CARMINA POPULARIA (15 : 11). These poems have been
 included, though they are of different dates and provenance.
 The proportion of weak positions substantiates the belief
 that their present form is late. In some cases (No. 41 : the
 Rhodian *Swallow Song*) this is apparent from the dialectal
 form. Several fragments, including Nos. 36-38, the *γρίφοι*,
 are of Attic provenance. No. 28 is certainly much later than
 the time of Aristomenes, and is probably to be referred to

the fourth century after the restoration of Messenia. No. 46 (Attic) dates from the end of the fourth century; No. 47 is probably to be referred to Roman times.

Weak position :

$\pi\rho$ 41 ₆ init.	$\chi\rho$ 3 init.
$\kappa\rho$ 39 init., 46 ₂₄ comp., 46 ₃₃ comp.	$\theta\rho$ 36 ₁ .
$\tau\rho$ 36 ₁ , 38 ₂ , 46 ₂₅ .	$\kappa\lambda$ 28 ₁ comp., 46 ₃ .
$\beta\rho$ 47 ₁₈ init.	$\phi\lambda$ 33 comp.
$\phi\rho$ 3 init.	$\theta\mu$ 8 ₂ .

Initial 5, compounds 4, not compounds 6.

Strong position :

$\kappa\rho$ 28 ₁ , 47 ₂₅ .	$\beta\lambda$ 36 ₃ .
$\tau\rho$ 29 ₁ , 38 ₁ .	$\gamma\lambda$ 8 ₁ .
$\phi\rho$ 4.	$\tau\nu$ 10.
$\kappa\lambda$ 41 ₆ , 47 ₃ init.	$\gamma\nu$ 6 ₃ .

Initial 1, not compounds 10. Doubtful 5₁, 8₁, 8₂, 24, 27₃, 36₁, 36₃, 37₁, 41₁₆, 44₅.

SUMMARY.

	Initial.		Compounds.		Augment, etc.		Not compounds.		Total.	
	Weak.	Strong.	Weak.	Strong.	Weak.	Strong.	Weak.	Strong.	Weak.	Strong.
Eumelos . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Terpander . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Alkman	4	3	..	7	..	2	1	24	5	36
Arion	3	..	3	1	..	..	1	1	7	2
Sappho	1	3	1	6	1	2	..	26	3	37
Erinna	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Alkaïos	1	4	..	3	..	..	1	9	2	16
Pittakos . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
Bias	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Thales . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Kleoboulos	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Solon	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
Stesichoros	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	9	7	9
Ibykos	3	2	1	4	..	..	3	8	7	14
Pythermos	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
Anakreon	3	2	..	4	1	..	4	17	8	23
Lasos . . . . .	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	3
Simonides	14	3	1	7	1	..	3	21	19	31
Timokreon	5	1	4	..	..	..	1	2	10	3

SUMMARY — *Continued.*

	Initial.		Compounds.		Augment, etc.		Not compounds.		Total.	
	Weak.	Strong.	Weak.	Strong.	Weak.	Strong.	Weak.	Strong.	Weak.	Strong.
Korinna . . . . .	..	..	..	I	..	I	2	I	2	3
Lamprokles . . . . .	..	..	..	I	..	.	..	2	..	3
Pratinas	I	..	..	..	I	..	2	3	4	3
Phrynichos . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	I
Diagoras	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..
Kydias . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	I
Praxilla	I	..	..	I	..	..	..	..	I	I
Bacchylides	4	6	2	14	..	I	2	7	8	28
Melanippides . . . . .	..	I	..	I	..	..	..	3	..	5
Ariphron	I	..	..	..	..	..	I	..	2	..
Likymnios	I	..	..	..	..	..	I	I	2	I
Ion . . . . .	..	I	I	I	..	..	..	..	I	2
Euripides	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..
Philoxenos	7	2	9	3	I	I	5	8	22	14
Timotheos	I	..	I	..	..	..	2	2	4	2
Telestes	2	I	2	..	..	..	I	I	5	2
Lykophronides	I	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	..
Kastorion . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	I	I	I	I
Aristotle	I	..	..	..	..	I	I	2	2	3
Skolia	9	2	I	..	I	..	2	2	13	4
Carm. pop.	5	I	4	..	..	..	6	10	15	11
Total	81	33	30	55	7	9	43	166	161	263

From the foregoing it appears that the earliest choral poetry, as represented by Alkman, follows closely the usage that obtains in Homer. While the universal melic of Stesichoros, Ibykos, and Simonides shows a relaxation of epic rigidity, it is still stricter in its procedure than the drama. Bacchylides, though a representative of the same class, stands, however, much nearer to the monodic lyric of Anakreon than to his fellow choral poets.

The usage of choral melic is best seen in Pindar.

PINDAR.

	π short.	π long.	κ short.	κ long.	τ short.	τ long.	Tenues short.	Tenues long.	β short.	β long.	γ short.	γ long.	δ short.	δ long.	Mediæ short.	Mediæ long.	φ short.	φ long.	χ short.	χ long.	θ short.	θ long.	Aspiratae short.	Aspiratae long.	Total short.	Total long.
ρ	84	49	63	102	108	137	255	288	21	39	5	17	17	29	43	85	28	75	30	40	13	29	71	144	369	517
λ	30	42	47	61	2	6	79	109	2	5	11	63	..	..	13	68	2	6	2	3	20	33	24	42	116	219
μ . . . . .	..	..	10	9	10	11	20	20	..	..	..	8	1	26	1	34	..	..	..	3	13	16	13	19	34	73
ν	18	13	6	18	3	12	27	43	..	..	..	53	1	10	1	63	6	12	4	13	17	9	27	34	55	140
Total	132	104	126	190	123	166	381	460	23	44	16	141	19	65	58	250	36	93	36	59	63	87	135	239	574	949

This table (re-arranged from Heimer) excludes 18 occurrences of ἐκ, 2 of πνγμαχ(α, and 1 of πνγμαχος.

This table (re-arranged from Heimer) excludes 18 occurrences of $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa$, 2 of $\pi\nu\gamma\mu\alpha\chi\alpha$, and 1 of $\pi\acute{\omicron}\gamma\mu\alpha\chi\omicron\varsigma$.

If we divide the occurrences in Pindar into two classes, — I. Initial position, II. Non-initial position, — we have

	π short.	π long.	κ short.	κ long.	τ short.	τ long.	β short.	β long.	γ short.	γ long.	δ short.	δ long.	φ short.	φ long.	χ short.	χ long.	θ short.	θ long.
I.	99	35	47	47	19	16	14	10	8	23	5	2	14	16	28	29	17	10
II.	33	69	79	143	104	150	9	34	8	118	14	63	22	77	8	30	46	77

It will be noticed that Pindar shortens before $\tau\lambda$, $\gamma\lambda$, $\theta\lambda$, $\kappa\mu$, $\tau\mu$, $\delta\mu$, a liberty which no other melic poet permits himself. He also shortens before $\beta\lambda$, $\theta\mu$.

Timokreon is the first to displace the old norm to any appreciable extent. Timotheos and Telestes follow very nearly the 'Attic' standard. Philoxenos still admits a considerable number of strong positions. The subjective monodic lyric of Sappho, Alkaios, and Anakreon is far more rigid than the universal melic of the sixth century.

A comparison with the elegiac poets is instructive. Here, too, the tide begins to turn in the sixth century. Kallinos, Archilochos, Tyrtaios, Asios, and Mimnermos, if they admit weak position at all, admit it only with ρ and only when a mute and ρ begin a word, with the exception of 'Αφροδίτης in Mimnermos. Solon shows initial ($\chi\rho$, $\pi\lambda$), and medial weakening not in compounds ($\tau\rho$); Demodokos only medial weakening in compounds ($\kappa\lambda$); Phokylides, initial ($\pi\lambda$) and medial in compounds ($\kappa\lambda$); Xenophanes, initial ($\pi\rho$, $\tau\rho$) and medial in compounds ($\delta\rho$); Erinna, initial ($\pi\rho$, $\kappa\rho$, $\gamma\rho$) and augment ($\gamma\rho$); Theognis, initial (π , κ , τ , β , ϕ , $\chi + \rho$, $\pi\lambda$, $\kappa\lambda$), medial in compounds ($\tau\rho$, $\delta\rho$, $\phi\rho$, $\kappa\lambda$), augment ($\kappa\rho$, $\tau\rho$, $\delta\rho$, $\kappa\lambda$), and medial not in compounds ($\tau\rho$, $\gamma\rho$, $\phi\rho$, $\kappa\nu$); Epicharmos, medial not in compounds ($\pi\rho$, $\kappa\rho$); Hipparchos, initial ($\phi\rho$); Simonides, initial ($\kappa\rho$, $\tau\rho$, $\chi\rho$, $\kappa\lambda$, $\gamma\lambda$, $\phi\lambda$), medial in compounds ($\kappa\rho$), augment ($\tau\rho$, $\gamma\rho$), medial not in compounds ($\kappa\rho$, $\tau\rho$, $\gamma\rho$, $\phi\rho$, $\theta\nu$); Empedokles, in augment? ($\theta\rho$), medial not in compounds ($\kappa\rho$). In the later elegy we find some graver examples of correption. In medial forms, not compounds: not only before $\kappa\rho$ in Kritias, $\tau\rho$ in Sophokles, Plato, Kritias, Zeuxis, Parrhasios, $\phi\rho$ in Plato, Kritias, $\kappa\nu$ in Aristotle, $\theta\nu$ in Aischylos, — all of which had admitted correption in the earlier elegy, — but even before $\pi\lambda$ in Aischylos, Krates, $\kappa\lambda$ and $\chi\lambda$ in Kritias, $\pi\nu$ in Kritias, Parrhasios, $\chi\nu$ in Parrhasios, Krates. The following summary excludes $\beta\lambda$, $\gamma\lambda$, $\gamma\mu$, $\delta\mu$, $\gamma\nu$, $\delta\nu$, which never fail to make position in the elegiac poets.

ELEGIAC POETS.

SHORT LONG		SHORT LONG	
Kallinos	6	Dionysios Chal.	3 1
Tyrtaios	35	Euripides	2 ..
Archilochos	1 16	Thukydides . . . . .	.. 1
Asios	3	Euenos	3 3
Mimnermos	1 17	Kritias	25 5
Solon	3 46	Iophon . . . . .	.. 1
Demodokos	2 1	Sokrates	2 ..
Phokylides	3 7	Antimachos . . . . .	.. 3
Xenophanes	8 11	Plato (all the fragments). .	9 24
Theognis	57 244	Zeuxis	1 2
Hipparchos	1 ..	Parrhasios	6 3
Simonides	19 74	Dionysios the younger . .	1 ..
Epicharmos	3 2	Mamerkos	1 ..
Aischylos	2 1	Astydamas	2 ..
Sophokles	4 ..	Philiskos	3 ..
Ion	3 7	Speusippos	1 ..
Melanthios	1	Aristotle	2 1
Empedokles	5 5	Krates	8 3

The early iambic poets are likewise rigid in refusing to admit correction. Archilochus has 13 longs in his iambic trimeters, 17 longs in his trochaic tetrameters, with no case of weak position; Semonides, 54 longs, no shorts; Hipponax, 24 longs in his choliambics and trimeters, and a single instance of correction (*ὀλίγα φρονούσιν* 73). Elsewhere he has 5 cases of strong position and only one, and that doubtful, of weak position (*λῆδον ἀθρήσας* 88). The innovation does not appear till the sixth century in iambics, which are even more severe than elegiacs.